

Throughout the years, Ron has given his time to numerous state and local organizations and his community is indebted to him for his exemplary service. He served on the Colorado Highway Legislative Review Committee, the local school board, the Board of Directors for both Mercy Medical Center, and the Animas La Plata water Conservation District. Ron's diverse interests are reflected in additional service with the Colorado Association of Commerce and Industry, the Southern Ute Indian Tribe Enterprises organization, Excel Charter School, and the Foundation for Education Excellence.

Mr. Speaker, it is clear that Ron Pettigrew is a man of great commitment to his community and the State of Colorado. Ron's willingness to provide his time and excellence to his fellow citizens serves as an example to us all of the civic mindedness that brings together our towns and communities. Thanks for all your hard work Ron, and I wish you all the best in your future endeavors.

MAKING THE CASE FOR THE EXONERATION OF MARCUS GARVEY

HON. CHARLES B. RANGEL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 21, 2004

Mr. RANGEL. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to ask again for the exoneration of one of our greatest civil rights leaders, Marcus Garvey. I have felt inspired by Marcus Garvey since I was a young boy. I grew up and still live in Harlem where Garvey founded the first branches of his Universal Negro Improvement Association. When I was born in 1930, the traces Garvey left in Harlem were still very fresh. I remember meeting Garveyists, ardent supporters of Marcus Garvey's ideas, in Harlem as a young man. They encouraged me to do my own reading and research on this great Jamaican hero and the more I read and heard, the more I became convinced of Garvey's innocence and the need to restore his reputation. The injustice done to him reminded me every day of the injustice done to all Black people, including myself, during that time.

In the 1970s, I met Jamaica's energetic Prime Minister Michael Manley and became very close to him, professionally but also personally. He taught me more about Marcus Garvey and about his status as a hero in Jamaica. In 1987, the centenary of Marcus Garvey's birth, I introduced legislation asking for the exoneration of Marcus Garvey for the first time and have reintroduced the same bill into every following Congress since.

The passage of this bill is long overdue. It is well-proven today that Marcus Garvey was innocent of all the charges brought forward against him. J. Edgar Hoover, who is today notoriously famous for his racism, his corruption and his misuse of powers, perceived Garvey as a threat to white supremacy. After years of harassing the black leader, he infiltrated the Garvey organization and had an agent fabricate evidence of mail fraud with which he charged Garvey in 1922. Garvey's trial was a mockery and he was imprisoned and deported back to Jamaica in 1927.

But with Garvey's deportation, Hoover could only delay but not stop the civil rights movement. Garvey's teachings about the equality of

all men and women remained firm and lively in the heads of the following generations. Garvey stood as a shining example on the horizon of those people who were longing for a better future. He inspired many of the leaders that were to come. Our American hero, Martin Luther King, called Garvey "the first man, on a mass scale to give millions of Negroes a sense of dignity and destiny" and Malcolm X wrote that "each time you see another independent nation on the African continent you know Marcus Garvey is alive." Garvey taught Black men and women to take pride in their race and to rely on themselves—economically, politically and religiously.

But he did not only speak out for the rights of Black men and women all around the world, but for all those who were poor and disadvantaged. He is not only the hero of Black people, but of everybody who believes in equality and social justice.

I commend the members of The International Foundation for the Exoneration of Marcus Garvey on their tireless efforts to achieve that the injustice done to Marcus Garvey is redeemed. I also congratulate the city councils of Hartford in Connecticut and Lauderdale in Florida on the recent passage of their resolutions supporting the exoneration of our great Jamaican hero.

I will continue to work hard to ensure that my resolution, reaffirming Marcus Garvey's innocence and asking the President of the United States to exonerate him, will pass the United States Congress. It is high time that our country joins the many other nations that have already recognized Marcus Garvey as an extraordinary leader and thinker in the global struggle for human rights and as a person who gave hope and inspiration to millions of oppressed men and women all around the world.

But it is in the hands of the President of the United States to finally clear Marcus Garvey's name. I hope that President Bush will consider taking this step. The Justice Department in the past advised Presidents not to exonerate posthumously. But President Clinton, in 1999, granted the first posthumous Presidential pardon in our nation's history to Lt. Henry Ossian Flipper, the first Black graduate of West Point. He had been dismissed from service in 1882 for racial and unjust reasons. President Clinton set a strong and positive precedent and I hope that President Bush will perceive the Garvey conviction as an equally compelling case for justice to be done at this time.

The exoneration would be another step towards healing the race divisions that are still existent in our country. It is high time that our country recognizes Marcus Garvey for his great leadership and bravery.

30TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE TURKISH INVASION OF CYPRUS—THE ANNAN PLAN: THE TRUE CAUSE OF THE ECONOMIC ISOLATION OF TURKISH CYPRIOTS

HON. BRAD SHERMAN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 21, 2004

Mr. SHERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise tonight in memory of a sad event. July 20, 2004 marks the 30-year anniversary of Turkey's in-

vasion and occupation of Cyprus. I would like to join my colleagues in observing this terrible anniversary, and offer some observations on recent events on Cyprus.

On May 1, 2004, Cyprus became a member of the European Union as a divided and occupied nation, its northern part being under illegal Turkish military occupation. The potential reunification of Cyprus is at a critical juncture. Accordingly, the United States and the U.N. must re-examine the key provisions of the Annan Plan in an effort to remedy the deficiencies that now plague the plan and obstruct the potential reunification of Cyprus.

The economic isolation of the Turkish Cypriots is not the fault of Greek Cypriots, as the Annan Plan wrongly assumes. Indeed, one of the most egregious aspects of the Annan Plan Report is the inclusion of terms such as "pressure" and "isolation" in reference to the Turkish Cypriots as if this were the fault of the Greek Cypriots. Nothing could be further from the truth.

The Report fails to state the truth: The isolation of the Turkish Cypriots is caused by the presence of 35,000–40,000 Turkish troops and the establishment of the Green Line barbed wire fence across the face of Cyprus. Remove the Turkish troops now and the Green Line will disappear, and economic conditions in the north will improve dramatically.

There is no embargo. There is the rule of law. The European Court held that trade goods from the occupied area could not be exported directly but had to go through the legitimate government of Cyprus and its Customs Service. Also, the relatively poor economic conditions in the occupied area have been caused in substantial part by the Turkish bureaucrats who were sent to the occupied area to run the economy.

There is no justification for maintaining the Green Line's barbed wire fence and the artificial division of the island of Cyprus. When authorities opened parts of the Green Line in Nicosia, more than one million people crossed to visit their former neighbors and countrymen. They have demonstrated beyond a doubt that the Greek and Turkish Cypriots can live and work together and that there is no security problem for Turkish Cypriots. There is a security problem for the Greek Cypriots: the 35,000–40,000 Turkish occupation troops. Those same troops, of course, are responsible for the economic isolation of the Turkish Cypriots, and thus all of these troops should be removed from the island.

I hope that next year, when July 20 is upon us, there will be no reason to rise and decry a divided Cyprus. All parties should go back and rework the Annan Plan.

TRIBUTE TO THE LEGACY OF REV. DR. THEODORE R. GOYINS

HON. DONALD M. PAYNE

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 21, 2004

Mr. PAYNE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the memory and legacy of the Reverend Dr. Theodore R. Goyins, Pastor Emeritus of Heard A.M.E. Church, Roselle, New Jersey.

When Dr. Goyins passed away on June 24, 2004, he left behind a lifetime of achievements to church, family and community. During his